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162 563 [173] ruling people even today in the independent khanates. The Khan of Khiva and the Emir of Bukhara are descendents of the Uzbek descent line of Myn. Nevertheless today they have lost both their political and their tribal significance for the most part. A considerable 162 number of Uzbeks, mixing with Tadzhiks, Kazakhs 101 and other peoples and becoming sedentary, have turned into a special family, so to speak, which is known in Central Asia by the name of the Sarts. The Uzbeks live in greatest density in the Zeravshan okrug where they make up over 40% of the total population. On the right bank of the Amu-Darya in the Amu-Darya otdel, the Uzbeks constitute about 3% of the population and in the Syr-Darya oblast' they are something over 2%.

618 The Uzbeks lead a nomadic form of life, and like the Kazakhs, are divided into clans, lineages and sub-lineages. The late /Ja. V./ Khanykov, on the basis of the book Nassiad-Namiati-Uabekkiia, counted 97 Uzbek tribes, a list of which was appended by him to his well known work Opisanie Bukharskago khanstva (A Description of the Bukharan Khanate). (1)

1. Cf. p. 58ff.

Burnes and Vambery counted 37 Uzbek tribes. Sobolev (2) suggests, quite correctly, that the classification of Uzbek clans can probably never be explained since the two essential sources for this can never be thoroughly reconciled.

2. Geograficheskie i statisticheskie svedeniia o Zeravshanskom okruge (Geographical and statistical information on the Zeravshan okrug) Zapiski imperial'nogo russkogo

8:Kostenko --9-G-4,5(1868-80)1880 RLl Turkestan
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618 geograficheskogo obshchestva po otdeleniiu statistiki (Notes of the imperial Russian Geographical Society in the division of statistics) IV St. Petersburg. 1874, p. 138

For the Uzbeks are subdivided differently in actual life than they are according to the books which are almost never read by the population,
[101] not even by the scholars. Many small tribes call themselves by the name of their location, and when they move they change their name. Some of the more powerful clans, such as the Mangit, Ming, Kipchaks, Naimans, Yuz, Keneges, and others, are spread over a considerable area and keep their names in a more stable fashion. But on the other hand their divisions and subdivisions often adopt special names and are raised to the rank of new clans.

162 8) The Karakalpaks constitute 2% of the
[101] total population of the area. The majority of them live in the Amu-Darya otdel, where they number 51,710 /330/ constituting about half of the total population. In addition 7,060 Karakalpaks live in the Fergana oblast. Karakalpaks, mixed with Sarts and Kurama, also live in the Zeravshan okrug and in the Kurana uyezd of the Syr-Darya oblast. Until the middle of the last century the Karakalpaks lived along the lower Syr river, but when they were forced out by the Dzungarians they moved to their present locations. The ravages they suffered were so great that they were never able to recover until they came under the in-
[181] fluence of the Russians. This people is outstanding for its industry and peaceful inclinations. It is occupied in agriculture and to some extent in livestock raising. On the Amu-

On the Amu-
162 Darya the Karakalpaks make up an extensive
[161] community composed of twelve separate clans.
[163] They use the land jointly according to common right.

9) The Turkmen live exclusively in the Amu-
162 Darya otdel, where they constitute up to 5% of the
101 total population. They lead a semi-nomadic form of life using land which was irrigated earlier by the Karakalpaks for agricultural purposes. Under the rule of Khiva in place of obligations they bore the militia or 'nuker' service in time of war. Now they have been put on a level with the other groups of the sedentary population of Amu-Darya in regard to obligations, and must themselves maintain the irrigation required for their needs.

101 10) The Taranchi are Sarts who live in the permanent settlements in the Kuldja region. The name Taranchi was given them by the Chinese, meaning "worker." Their ancestors were settled in the Ili valley from eastern Turkestan by the Chinese government in the middle of the last century, just after the conquest of Dzungaria. This resettlement was undertaken as a form of punishment for these people for their participation in the revolt of 1756, and also as a colonization of the Ili valley, which was ruined and depopulated at that time.
[162] There are 51,891 Taranchi, male and female, in the Kuldja region, which is about 40% of the local population. Their form of life is the same as that of the Sarts in general. After the rout of the Chinese by the Dungans in 1865, the Taranchi gradually took the hegemony of the Ili valley into their hands. They routed the Dungans (under Bayandai) and formed an independent state under the rule of their Sultan Abil Oglia in 1867. The proud and /331/ arrogant tone adopted by Abil Oglia and his protection of robbers who found refuge in his lands, led the Russian government to dethrone